

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
BY CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS AND SUBURBS.
Daily, Sunday included, 10 cents per month.
Daily, Sunday included, 10 cents per month.
Daily, Sunday included, 10 cents per month.
Single copies: Daily, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents.
BY ADVERTISING AGENTS.
Daily, per week, 10 cents.
Daily, per month, 25 cents.
Daily, per quarter, 75 cents.
Daily, per year, \$2.50.
SUNDAY ONLY, 10 CENTS.
REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS.
Weekly Edition.
One copy, one year, \$1.00.
Five cents per month for periods less than a year. No subscription taken for less than three months.

REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS.
Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send subscription to the
JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Persons sending the Journal through the mails should enclose payment for postage on a single copy, or a two-page paper, 1-cent stamp; on a six-page, twenty or twenty-four page paper, 2-cent stamp. Postage is usually double these rates.
All communications intended for publication in this paper must be in order to receive attention, and accompanied by the name and address of the writer.
Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis, Ind., postoffice.
Can be found at the following places:
NEW YORK—Astor House.
CHICAGO—Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street, Auditorium Annex Hotel, Dearborn Street News Stand.
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.
LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 254 Fourth avenue.
ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot House, Fairview Hotel, Willard Hotel.
DENVER, COLO.—Luntan & Jackson, Fifteenth and Lawrence streets.
DAYTON, O.—J. V. Wilkie, 22 So. Jefferson street.
COLUMBUS, O.—Vindict News Stand, 314 High street.

A dispatch says the Southern Democrats desire that Senator Gorman should be the Democratic nominee for President. So do the Northern Republicans.

For years reformers of various brands have been demanding a reorganization of the army on a modern basis, but as soon as it is undertaken they lose interest in it.

It would have been a fine coincidence if Cuba's independence day could have been made the Fourth of July instead of May 20, but that would have postponed it too long.

The declaration in the Democratic national platform of 1900 against "government by injunction" was probably not aimed at injunctions to prevent railroad rate-cutting.

Those who have predicted that the administration would not permit Cuba to be an independent republic are now in the list of the prophets who went into the vocation in the hope that President McKinley and President Roosevelt would pledge breakers.

The President of the French republic has no brother Henry to send to the United States, but the French government has had portraits of Mrs. and of Miss Roosevelt painted by a celebrated French artist to be hung in the White House gallery of portraits. Now, what will Russia do?

Special dispatches from Havana say the conviction of the postal embezzlers caused no surprise there, and that the evidence was so strong against them that any other verdict than guilty would have caused protest and indignation all over the island. It seems to be a case of a great crime being justly visited with severe punishment.

It should not be forgotten that the national organization of manufacturers will meet in this city April 15, and that it will be a very important occasion. The association may not have as large a number of orators in proportion to its membership as some other associations, but it embraces a large number of able men who have views regarding the great industries which sustain the business of the country.

The injunction suits brought by the Interstate-commerce Commission against the railroads entering Chicago to put an end to rate cutting, and the decision of the roads not to attempt resistance tend to sustain the charge made by Vice President Hines, of the L. & N. Railroad, to the effect that the commission could enforce the law if it went at it in earnest. The indictment of Mr. Hines should satisfy him that the commission is now in earnest.

United States Judge Grosscup, of Chicago, threw out a fine idea the other day when, in issuing a temporary order against rate-cutting, he said: "Personally, I believe that the railroad rates ought to be as stable as postage rates, so that every shipper would know, as certainly as the sender of a letter, how much the shipment will cost, and the fact that no one else could send it for less." That would be an ideal state of things, but it can never exist without government control of railroads.

Former Representative Lewis, of Washington, who is now at the national capital, says he is not coming back to Congress again because there is no chance for a Democrat to be elected in his district. "All the immigrants who land out West," he says, "are Republicans. As they quickly become naturalized, you can see how the Republicans vote. The immigrants are Republicans because they believe in the retention of the Philippines." This is something for anti-expansionists to think of.

While the glory and fame incident to the construction of the soldiers' and sailors' monument extend to the entire State and all the people of Indiana, the immediate pecuniary and artistic values pertain to Indianapolis, so that the city as a corporation might justly bear the expense of dedication. Unfortunately, the city is in such financial condition that it cannot borrow money to meet the expenses of the dedication by loan. The cost of dedication must be met by the donations of citizens. As every citizen derives an advantage from the monument as a structure of nationwide fame, every public-spirited citizen should make a small contribution to help meet the expenses.

The order of Judge Grosscup against railroad rate-cutting has been promptly followed by one on precisely the same lines by United States Judge Phillips at Kansas City. The two orders together cover all the lines that have been cutting rates of the

Chicago and Kansas City. It has been agreed that argument in the cases shall be heard on June 23, until which date the order enjoining equality of rates for all shippers, small or large, will continue in force. The orders were issued on the motion of Judge Day, counsel for the Interstate-commerce Commission, and are the result of a determination by the administration to test the efficacy of the law against rate-cutting.

REFORM AT THE FOUNTAIN HEAD.
The meeting to consider the steps to be taken to secure a primary election law held under the auspices of the Commercial Club should give encouragement to those who believe in the imperative importance of better methods to nominate candidates, and also prove an admonition to those who imagine it will be easy to return to the abuses which made the old primary system odious to a large majority of intelligent citizens. The spirit of that gathering made it certain at the outset that the improvement of the methods of selecting candidates by political parties is a reform that has come to stay. It may not succeed at a single bound, but its ultimate triumph is certain, because patriotic and intelligent men recognize the great importance of putting the selection of candidates under as positive legal restrictions as is the election of those candidates. Government by party is recognized in State laws and institutions; both parties must be represented on State boards, on every election board and in the printing of the ballots. Inasmuch as government begins where the candidates of parties are named, the laws should take cognizance of the primary as well as of the election, since the officers elected are made at the primaries of one or the other of the two parties. Since the case, there is neither sense, logic, nor ethics in leaving the making of a party's candidates to primaries held outside of law, at which any one who wishes can vote, and which can be controlled by a few men who can organize the worst element of voters in both parties, or nonvoters, and march them from precinct to precinct or ward to ward. It had come to a pass in this city that thousands of Republicans had altogether ceased going to the primaries because there was no opportunity for the individual party man to have a voice in the selection of candidates or of the delegates who selected them.

Those who imagine that they are the sponsors for the Republican party may fancy themselves with the idea that this notorious abuse of the primary could be continued with impunity, but they would have found themselves mistaken in a very brief space. Intelligent men, finding that all the party assigned them to be ratify at the polls nominations of candidates in whose selection they were practically denied any part would soon cease to vote, or would vote for such of the whole ticket as was least objectionable. In several of the Southern States only a small fraction of those qualified to vote exercise the right of suffrage because there is only one party, and whatever election there is in the primary. There is danger that the same absenteeism from the polls would follow the conviction on the part of voters that under a system of making nominations they have no choice in selecting candidates.

The Joss law is far from being what it should be, but the Journal agrees with Mr. R. O. Hawkins that when 20,000 members of a party go to primaries and nominate a ticket that gives very general satisfaction it has some good features. The fact that 20,000 Republicans went to the polls proves that party voters are desirous of taking part in selecting candidates when there is a reasonable certainty that reasonable fairness will prevail. In the larger part of the city the primaries were fairly conducted. In quite a number of the largest Republican precincts 90 to 99 per cent. of the party vote was polled. In one of the large precincts all but a dozen of the party voted. There was greater secrecy in the voting than prevailed in general elections before the introduction of the Australian ballot system. The Joss law is a good beginning.

The creation of a primary election system which will enable the members of both parties to nominate the party candidates is the most important agency of promoting better government. It is as important as the secret ballot system for elections, which all fifteen years ago was regarded by many as impracticable. It is cause for encouragement that so many men prominent in both parties and in other organizations favor the reform. It is a most hopeful indication that the Indiana labor organizations are in favor of a reform which will enable the voters to start their own government at the fountain head. Fifteen years ago there was greater objection to the Australian ballot system. Its advocates were told that the people would never submit to have all the names on one ballot, printed, paid for and distributed by the State; they were told that free and independent voters would never consent to take a large ballot into a voting booth and mark it after being accustomed to the free and easy custom of taking a ballot, marking, cutting and folding it to please themselves. One election satisfied the mass of American voters that the system of a secret ballot was a far better system than the old one. The secret ballot has found such favor among the mass of voters that they regard an open ballot in a primary as an imputation upon its fairness. The American people desire good government based upon the selection of good officers by suffrage. They so much desire it that they will be found ready to have the expenses of the primary paid, as are the expenses of the election, out of the public treasury.

A GREAT EVENT.
It will be interesting to note the comments of foreign papers on the coming evacuation of Cuba by the United States. There have been evacuations by military forces before, but never one like this. Others have been under compulsion. Boston and New York celebrate their evacuation of British troops, and Cuba will probably celebrate the evacuation of the island by Spain. It was a great day for Cuba when, at noon on Jan. 1, 1898, the evacuation of the island by Spain was officially completed by the lowering of the Spanish flag every where and the raising of the stars and stripes amid salutes from Spanish and American batteries. But these under compulsion, while that of Cuba, soon to be made by the United States, will be voluntary. The foreign press may not realize the full significance of the event until the final act in the movement shall take place on May 20, but the order issued by the secretary of war marks the beginning of the

MR. BURLISON AGAIN

end. The opening session of the order, addressed to General Wood, is as follows: "You are authorized to provide for the inauguration of the 20th of May next, the government elected by the people of Cuba, and on the establishment of said government, to place the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled, 'An act making appropriations for the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902,' approved March 2, 1901.

This tells the whole story and should forever close the mouths of those unpatriotic Americans who have questioned the good faith of their government in dealing with Cuba. Never before in the history of the world has any government, after successfully prosecuting a war for the liberation of a people and protecting the liberated country during a period of tutelage and preparation for self-government, voluntarily surrendered its conquest, withdrawn its victorious troops and turned the country over to the control of its own people.

A statement made by Mr. Palma, President-elect of the new Cuban republic, shows how the conduct of the United States is regarded by intelligent Cubans. Before leaving Washington for New York Mr. Palma said:

"The government of the United States has shown a most beautiful example of good faith in dealing with a weak government which it undertook to rescue from its oppressors. It has demonstrated its generosity and patriotism, and by the shedding of its own blood has helped Cuba to break the chain which united it with Spain. Some countries have sought some pretext for selfish gain in undertaking a work of this character and taken advantage of some technicalities to break the chain, but the United States has been manifestly guided by the highest motives, and the people of the United States have remembered their own Declaration of independence and have fulfilled a duty to mankind.

Such a statement as this from the foremost patriot of Cuba, and the people's choice for their first President, will convince the world that there is no ground for the defamatory charges of some Americans against their own government. When foreign papers realize the full scope of the great change soon to take place in Cuba, the magnitude of the work this government has done and the magnanimity of the crowning act in its policy, they will unite in pronouncing it one of the brightest pages in American history.

It is cause for profound sorrow that the Hon. A. G. Smith finds his soul burdened because of the hopeless failure of all reforms, including the Australian ballot law. That such a champion of reform and of purity in public affairs should give up the battle for righteousness is discouraging. Still, one may venture to remark humbly that a little progress has been made in Indiana in fifteen years. To-day no member of an Indiana Senate would dare to thrust out of the duties of his office the man whom a Democratic Supreme Court had declared constitutionally elected Lieutenant Governor. Few will believe that the next Legislature would so manipulate a law regulating the distribution of school funds as did a Legislature about a dozen years ago so that the attorney general would get a goodly per cent. of the money not expended for the collection. Since 1894 Legislatures have made it impossible for an official to collect thousands of dollars of fees, and, when asked by the Governor for a report that would show the tens of thousands such fees amounted to, inform that Governor that it was none of his business or that of anybody else. Having got by such days, it is not possible for the Hon. A. G. Smith to see that the cause of reform is slowly crawling on?

Hon. Cecil Rhodes, who died yesterday after a somewhat lingering illness, was only forty-eight years old, and it is probable the heart trouble that caused his death was induced or aggravated by the high-pressure life he had lived. It is not meant by this that he was a dissipated man or a particularly high liver, for if he had been he could hardly have held successfully the most important offices or have achieved the great success he did. But he was an intense thinker and worker, and lived a remarkably strenuous life. Among the offices he held in South Africa were member of the Legislative Assembly of Cape Colony for twenty years, member of the Executive Council ten years, treasurer general of Cape Colony several years, premier of the colony six years, commissioner of crown lands, minister of native affairs, and all the time president or director in several great corporations. It is more than likely these great labors and responsibilities shortened his life. His chief ambition was to extend and establish British empire in South Africa, and to this end he labored untiringly. He never married, and his large fortune will go to collateral relatives.

THE HUMORISTS.
In Society.
Life.
"When will Mr. Higgleworth be in?"
The New Maid—As soon as you've gone, ma'am.

Logical.
Judge.
Lady (to woman whose husband has just been sent to jail for wife beating)—Why do you think your husband will miss you?
Woman—He'll miss me because he can't hit me.

Just What She Needed.
New York Sun.
Madge—The one thing that seems to please her most about her marriage is that it enables her to have relief from the law of the land.

"My Seat, Madam."
Catholic Standard.
"I wonder who it was who first said: 'You never lose anything by politeness?'"
"I don't know. Why?"
"O nothing, except that it's plain he never rode in a street car with a crowd of women."

Suspicious.
Boston Transcript.
Barnes—But you think the fellow is honest, don't you?
Hewes—I hope he is; but he is so particular to return a leaf I feel he has borrowed that really, you know, you can't help suspecting him just a little.

An Ideal Church.
Philadelphia Press.
Mrs. Newcome—Yes, our new house is delightful, and there's such a nice church right near it.
Mrs. Newcome—Indeed? What denomination?
Mrs. Newcome—I declare I don't know, but the pew is so arranged that you can see every one who comes in without the slightest trouble.

All Quiet at Bogota.
PANAMA, Colombia, March 26.—Governor Salazar received a cable message yesterday from the minister of war, General Fernandez, who reported everything quiet at Bogota.

The public schools there are closed on account of the evacuation of the island. The National College and the university have been reopened. At Medellin the school teachers were relieved from duty because of the depreciation in the value of the money. It is believed that Governor Velez will increase their salaries.

MR. BURLISON AGAIN

Another scurrilous attack on the Secretary of State.

Texas Pro-Boer Predicts the Author of "Little Breaches" Will Be Forced Out of the Cabinet.

HAY DEFENDED BY MR. HITT
NO OBSTACLES IN WAY OF SENDING MONEY TO THE BOERS.

Army Bill Debated in the House and the Oleomargarine Bill Discussed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—General debate on the military appropriation bill was concluded to-day and consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule begun. During the debate Mr. Burleson, of Texas, renewed the attack on Secretary Hay.

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

MR. BURLISON AGAIN

Another scurrilous attack on the Secretary of State.

Texas Pro-Boer Predicts the Author of "Little Breaches" Will Be Forced Out of the Cabinet.

HAY DEFENDED BY MR. HITT
NO OBSTACLES IN WAY OF SENDING MONEY TO THE BOERS.

Army Bill Debated in the House and the Oleomargarine Bill Discussed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—General debate on the military appropriation bill was concluded to-day and consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule begun. During the debate Mr. Burleson, of Texas, renewed the attack on Secretary Hay.

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

MR. BURLISON AGAIN

Another scurrilous attack on the Secretary of State.

Texas Pro-Boer Predicts the Author of "Little Breaches" Will Be Forced Out of the Cabinet.

HAY DEFENDED BY MR. HITT
NO OBSTACLES IN WAY OF SENDING MONEY TO THE BOERS.

Army Bill Debated in the House and the Oleomargarine Bill Discussed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—General debate on the military appropriation bill was concluded to-day and consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule begun. During the debate Mr. Burleson, of Texas, renewed the attack on Secretary Hay.

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet."

Mr. Burleson's attack on Secretary Hay was renewed to-day. He declared that the Secretary was a "little breach" and that he was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit to be in the cabinet." He said that the Secretary was "a man who is not fit